

Statistical aspects of the energy economy in 1991 (1)

During 1991, gross inland consumption of energy in the Community (2) (not adjusted to take account of climatic conditions) reached 1 201.9 million tonnes oil equivalent (toe).

Consumption was 19 million tonnes (1.6%) up on 1990. This relatively slight increase must be seen in the context of:

- The inclusion of the former East Germany in the balance-sheet. The drop in consumption in the new Länder is assumed to be about 26.3% (1990: 78.2 million toe). Without the new Länder, the overall increase for the Community could be estimated at 3.6% (instead of 1.6%)
- a slight fall in the industrial production index of 0.3%
- an increase in the Gross Domestic Product of 1.6%
- normal weather conditions after three mild years: the number of degree-days (3) rose from 2 194 in 1990 to 2 611 in 1991 (average: 2 534).

As for consumption in the Member States:

- the biggest consumers of energy increased their consumption by between 2 and 4%
- a united Germany showed a drop of about 4%. Taking only the former West Germany, there is an estimated increase of more than 2%.

(1) The figures for 1989, 1990 and 1991 are the cumulative monthly figures and are not the same as the definitive annual figures. Trends may be affected as a result. In addition, in order to make 1991 comparable with 1990, the 1990 balance-sheet has been recalculated to take account of data from the former East Germany. These figures, therefore, should be taken as a guide.

(2) Unless otherwise stated Germany refers to German territory after 3.10.1990.

(3) Calculated from the average for EEC Member States weighted with their population.

Looking at various energy sources, consumption of natural gas increased by 8% and oil by 3.3%. Hard coal consumption increased slightly by 1.4% and nuclear energy by 1.7%.

On the other hand, lignite fell significantly (-24.3)%. This was due to an even greater drop in consumption in the new German Länder.

In 1990, production of primary energy reached 623.8 million toe, a drop of 1%. This is mainly explained by a fall of about 30% in lignite production in the new German Länder. On the other hand, there was a significant rise in natural gas production (+ 9.5%).

If new German Länder were omitted from the balance-sheet, the production would be rise of 2.3%.

The figures for the individual Member States show little change except for Denmark where production increased by 21.2% (gas: + 27.8 % and crude oil: + 18.3 %) and for the Netherlands where production of natural gas increased by 13%.

Net imports increased by about 5,5%. This figure is approximate as it is difficult to determine the energy flows between the two parts of Germany in 1990. This flow consisted mainly of petroleum products.

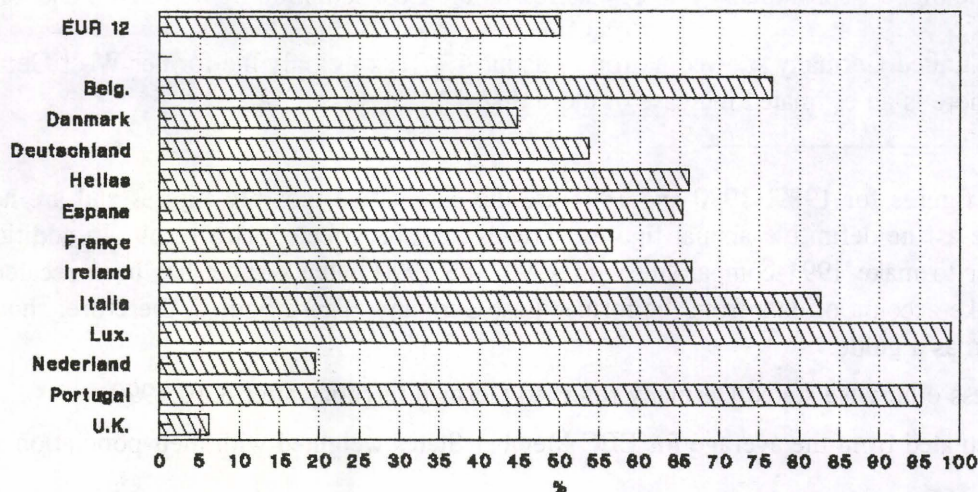
As for the various Member States, a large increase for Germany is evident (about + 8.7%) up to 179.4 million toe and even greater one for the United Kingdom (+ 60.7%) albeit for a lesser quantity : 13.3 million toe .

The external energy dependence is in 1991 of 50%.

This dependence varies from 6.2% in the case of the United Kingdom to 98.9% for Luxembourg.

NB: The tonne of oil equivalent is a standard unit of measurement defined on the basis of a tonne of oil having calorific value of less than 41 860 kilojoules per kilogram.

Energy dependance rate in 1991



Source: Eurostat

ZUSAMMENGEFASSTE BILANZ "ENDENERGIE"
Januar-Dezember

SUMMARY "FINAL ENERGY" BALANCE-SHEET
January-December

BILAN AGREGÉ DE "L'ÉNERGIE FINALE"
Janvier-Décembre

Million TOE

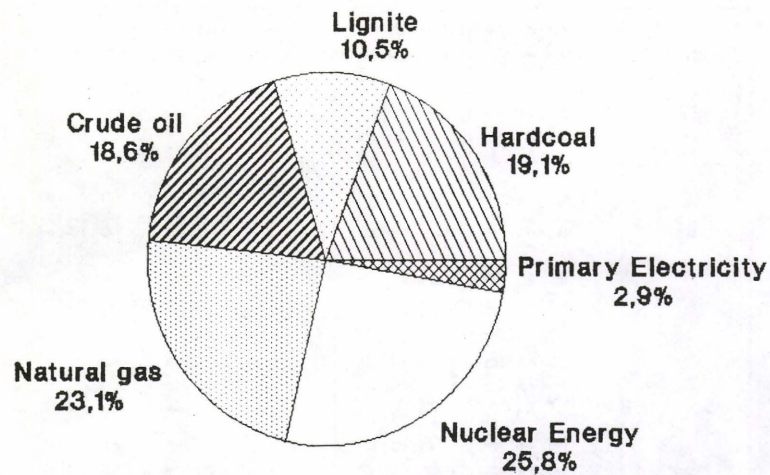
	EUR 12	EUR 12 WITHOUT OST. D.	DEUTSCHLAND														
			B	DK	----- TOTAL WEST. OST.			GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	
1990	e		c m a														
Primary production	630.1	573.3	12.0	8.7	181.6	124.8	56.8	7.8	30.7	96.9	3.3	23.7	0.0	59.6	1.0	204.8	
Total imports	861.1	835.3	60.2	16.0	189.3	163.5	25.8	22.3	70.7	139.2	7.4	150.8	3.6	103.2	17.4	81.0	
Change in stocks	3.2	-0.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	-0.3	-2.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	2.1	
Total exports	276.7	269.0	20.8	7.1	25.8	18.1	7.7	7.4	12.3	19.5	0.7	19.7	0.1	85.1	2.3	75.9	
Gross consumption	1216.8	1138.0	51.4	17.5	350.0	271.2	78.8	22.9	88.6	214.2	9.5	154.3	3.5	77.3	15.7	211.9	
Bunkers	33.9	33.5	4.3	1.0	2.5	2.1	0.4	3.0	3.6	2.6	0.0	2.7	-	11.2	0.4	2.6	
Gross incl. cons.	1183.0	1104.6	47.2	16.6	347.5	269.1	78.4	19.8	85.0	211.6	9.5	151.5	3.5	66.1	15.3	209.4	
1991		e	m c e														
Primary production	623.9	586.4	12.8	10.5	157.4	119.9	37.5	8.0	30.8	99.9	3.4	24.2	0.0	66.4	1.0	209.5	
Total imports	887.5	866.8	64.0	17.9	195.9	175.2	20.7	20.9	72.1	145.2	7.4	150.9	3.8	102.5	17.1	89.8	
Change in stocks	-4.7	-5.6	0.0	0.4	-1.8	-2.7	0.9	0.1	0.8	-2.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-4.0	
Total exports	270.2	269.3	21.4	9.0	16.4	15.5	0.9	5.0	13.1	19.1	0.7	19.4	0.1	87.3	2.2	76.5	
Gross consumption	1235.4	1177.2	55.4	19.7	335.0	276.8	58.2	24.0	90.6	223.1	10.1	158.6	3.8	81.3	15.6	218.2	
Bunkers	33.5	33.1	4.3	0.9	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.8	3.8	2.7	0.0	2.6	-	11.4	0.3	2.6	
Gross incl. cons.	1201.9	1144.1	51.1	18.9	332.9	275.1	57.8	21.3	86.8	220.4	10.1	156.0	3.8	69.8	15.3	215.5	
1991/1990	e	e	e e e														
Primary production	-1.0%	2.3%	6.7%	20.7%	-13.3%	-3.9%	-34.0%	2.6%	0.3%	3.1%	3.0%	2.1%	-	11.4%	0.0%	2.3%	
Net imports	5.6%	5.5%	8.1%	0.0%	9.8%	9.8%	9.4%	6.7%	1.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.3%	5.7%	-16.0%	-1.3%	160.8%	
Gross incl. cons.	1.6%	3.6%	8.3%	13.9%	-4.2%	2.2%	-26.3%	7.6%	2.1%	4.2%	6.3%	3.0%	8.6%	5.6%	0.0%	2.9%	

(c) calculated (m) monthly cumulated (a) annual (e) estimated

PRIMARY ENERGY

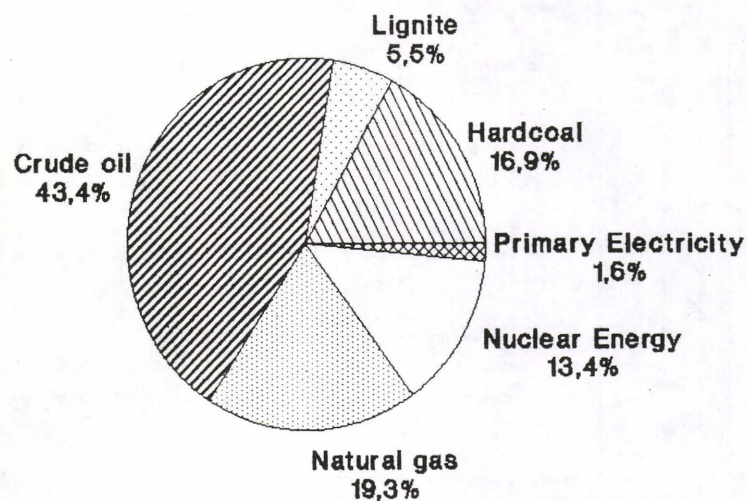
EUR 12
1991

PRODUCTION



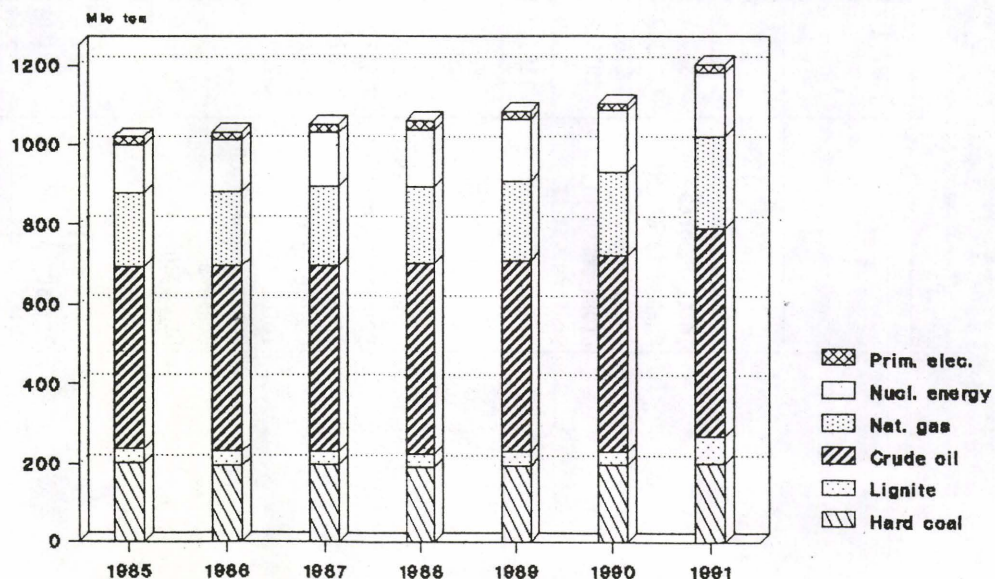
Total: 623.9 Mio toe

CONSUMPTION



Total: 1201.9 Mio toe

Evolution of consumption by product



* with new german Länder in 1991

VERTEILUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN POSITIONEN
DER ENERGIEBILANZ

SUBDIVISION OF THE PRINCIPAL AGGREGATES
OF THE ENERGY BALANCE-SHEET

VENTILATION DES PRINCIPAUX AGREGATS
DU BILAN DE L'ENERGIE

MILLIONEN TONNEN ROHOELEINHEITEN	MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT			MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE		
	EUR 12					
	1989 (*)	1990	1991	90/89	91/90	1991
1. GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	1083,7	1182,9	1201,9	/	1,6%	100 %
OF WHICH :						
HARD COAL (1)	195,6	201,1	203,9	/	1,4%	17,0%
LIGNITE (1)	34,4	87,7	66,4	/	-24,3%	5,5%
CRUDE OIL (1)	479,1	503,8	520,6	/	3,3%	43,3%
NATURAL GAS	199,8	214,6	231,6	/	7,9%	19,3%
NUCLEAR ENERGY	157,3	158,0	160,7	/	1,7%	13,4%
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS	17,5	17,7	18,7	/	5,6%	1,6%
2. NET IMPORTS (2)	544,0	585,7	617,1	/	5,4%	100 %
AMONG WHICH :						
HARD COAL	66,6	77,5	86,6	/	11,7%	14,0%
CRUDE OIL	372,9	402,2	416,2	/	3,5%	67,5%
NATURAL GAS	78,0	85,8	87,1	/	1,5%	14,1%
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	25,0	20,2	25,2	/	24,8%	4,1%
3. PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY	575,2	630,0	623,9	/	-1,0%	100 %
OF WHICH :						
HARD COAL (3)	127,8	121,4	119,4	/	-1,6%	19,1%
LIGNITE	33,4	86,2	65,9	/	-23,6%	10,6%
CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATES	117,0	116,7	116,1	/	-0,5%	18,6%
NATURAL GAS	123,9	131,3	143,8	/	9,5%	23,1%
NUCLEAR ENERGY	157,3	158,0	160,7	/	1,7%	25,8%
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS	15,8	16,4	17,9	/	9,2%	2,9%
4. NET IMPORTS (2)						
INLAND CONSUMPTION + BUNKER						
TOTAL	48,8%	49,8%	50,0%			
AMONG WHICH :						
PETROLEUM	35,7%	35,9%	35,8%			
5. CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN KG OF OIL EQUIVALENT						
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	3332,4	/	/			

(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products.

(2) Imports minus exports.

(3) Including recovered products.

(*) 1989: Deutschland vor Wiedervereinigung

(*) Germany before reunification

(*) Allemagne avant reunification

Keine Vergleichbarkeit 90/89

no comparison 90/89

pas de comparaison 90/89

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	MILLIONEN TONNEN ROHOELEINHEITEN			MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT			MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE					
	BELGIQUE/BELGIE			DANMARK			BR DEUTSCHLAND			ELLAS		
	1990	1991	91/90	1990	1991	91/90	1990	1991	91/90	1990	1991	91/90
1. BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH	47,2	51,1	8,4%	16,6	18,9	13,8%	347,3	332,9	-4,1%	19,8	21,3	7,3%
DAVON :												
STEINKOHLE (1)	10,3	10,0	-3,0%	5,9	8,0	34,9%	55,1	56,2	2,0%	0,9	1,0	10,0%
BRAUNKOHLE (1)	0,0	0,1	75,0%	-	-	-	75,6	54,3	-28,2%	6,7	6,8	2,1%
ROHOEL (1)	18,1	20,4	13,0%	8,4	8,9	6,6%	122,1	127,5	4,4%	11,9	13,1	9,5%
NATURGAS	8,2	8,7	6,9%	1,6	1,8	14,7%	54,4	56,4	3,7%	0,1	0,1	-5,1%
KERNENERGIE	10,7	11,8	9,9%	-	-	-	37,7	36,0	-4,5%	-	-	-
PRIMAERELEKTRIZITAET UND SONSTIGES	0,0	0,1	-78,3%	0,7	0,1	-87,8%	2,4	2,5	4,2%	0,2	0,3	46,6%
2. NETTOEINFUHREN (2)	39,4	42,5	8,1%	8,9	8,8	-0,8%	165,0	179,4	8,7%	14,9	15,9	6,8%
DARUNTER :												
STEINKOHLE	9,4	9,0	-4,0%	6,2	7,6	23,1%	4,3	7,2	67,4%	0,9	0,9	9,0%
ROHOEL	26,5	30,7	15,9%	1,9	1,2	-34,5%	87,9	89,4	1,7%	14,6	13,5	-7,1%
NATURGAS	8,3	8,6	3,2%	-0,8	-1,1	35,3%	41,7	43,3	3,8%	-	-	-
MINERALOELPRODUKTE	-4,4	-5,7	29,7%	1,1	1,1	5,5%	33,7	39,3	16,6%	-0,5	1,3	-5,6%
3. ERZEUGUNG VON PRIMAEREENERGIETRAEGERN	12,0	12,8	6,7%	8,7	10,5	21,2%	181,6	157,4	-13,3%	7,8	8,0	3,3%
DAVON :												
STEINKOHLE (3)	1,1	0,8	-22,4%	-	-	-	50,3	47,8	-4,9%	-	-	-
BRAUNKOHLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,2	54,0	-27,2%	6,7	6,8	2,1%
ROHOEL UND KONDENSATE	-	-	-	6,0	7,2	18,3%	3,6	3,4	-5,6%	0,8	0,8	1,8%
NATURGAS	0,0	0,0	-39,1%	2,6	3,3	27,8%	13,2	13,7	3,8%	0,1	0,1	-5,6%
KERNENERGIE	10,7	11,8	9,9%	-	-	-	37,7	36,0	-4,5%	-	-	-
PRIMAERELEKTRIZITAET UND SONSTIGES	0,2	0,2	-1,3%	0,0	0,1	41,5%	2,6	2,5	-0,2%	0,1	0,3	68,9%
4. NETTOEINFUHREN (2)												
INLANDSVERBRAUCH + BUNKER												
TOTAL	76,6%	76,8%		50,7%	44,7%		53,7%	53,6%		65,1%	66,2%	
DAVON :												
ROHOEL + MINERALOELPRODUKTE	42,8%	44,9%		17,0%	12,0%		39,5%	38,5%		61,0%	62,0%	
5. PRO-KOPF-VERBRAUCH IN KG/ROE												
BRUTTOINLANDSVERBRAUCH	4740	-		3229	-		4291	-		1973	-	

- (1) Einschliesslich Austauschsaldo des Aussenhandels und Bestandsveraenderung abgeleiteter Produkte.
(2) Einfuhr - Ausfuhr.
(3) Einschliesslich Wiedergewinnung.

VERTEILUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN POSITIONEN
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	MILLIONEN TONNEN ROHOELEINHEITEN			MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT			MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE					

(1) Y compris solde du commerce extérieur et mouvement de stocks des produits dérivés.
(2) Importations moins exportations.
(3) Y compris récupérations.

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	MILLIONEN TONNEN ROHOELEINHEITEN			MILLION TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT			MILLIONS DE TONNES D'EQUIVALENT PETROLE					
	LUXEMBOURG			NEDERLAND			PORTUGAL			UNITED KINGDOM		
	1990	1991	91/90	1990	1991	91/90	1990	1991	91/90	1990	1991	91/90
1. GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	3,5	3,8	6,6%	66,1	69,8	5,7%	15,3	15,3	-0,1%	209,4	215,6	3,0%
OF WHICH :												
HARD COAL (1)	1,1	1,1	-4,0%	8,8	8,4	-3,9%	2,7	2,4	-8,5%	64,0	64,9	1,4%
LIGNITE (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRUDE OIL (1)	1,6	1,8	16,3%	24,6	25,3	2,8%	11,7	11,9	1,8%	80,0	81,4	1,8%
NATURAL GAS	0,4	0,4	4,7%	30,9	34,3	11,3%	-	-	-	47,5	50,8	7,0%
NUCLEAR ENERGY	-	-	-	0,9	0,8	-4,8%	-	-	-	16,4	16,6	1,4%
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS	0,3	0,4	2,3%	0,9	0,9	-0,3%	0,9	0,9	-0,9%	1,5	1,8	21,8%
2. NET IMPORTS (2)	3,5	3,7	5,8%	18,0	15,2	-15,7%	15,1	14,9	-1,2%	5,1	13,3	60,7%
AMONG WHICH :												
HARD COAL	0,1	0,1	2,3%	9,7	9,0	-7,7%	2,8	2,3	-17,3%	9,3	13,1	41,0%
CRUDE OIL	-	-	-	48,0	52,0	8,4%	11,3	10,4	-7,8%	-2,8	4,1	-42,1%
NATURAL GAS	0,4	0,4	4,7%	-23,5	-27,1	15,2%	-	-	-	6,1	5,6	-8,8%
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,6	1,8	14,5%	-16,4	-18,7	14,1%	1,0	2,2	25,2%	-8,3	-10,8	30,9%
3. PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY	0,0	0,0	-	59,6	66,4	11,4%	1,0	1,0	-2,6%	204,8	209,5	2,3%
OF WHICH :												
HARD COAL (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1	-12,7%	53,7	55,4	3,3%
LIGNITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRUDE OIL AND CONDENSATES	-	-	-	4,0	3,8	-6,1%	-	-	-	92,8	91,8	-1,0%
NATURAL GAS	-	-	-	54,5	61,6	13,0%	-	-	-	41,4	45,3	9,4%
NUCLEAR ENERGY	-	-	-	0,9	0,8	-4,8%	-	-	-	16,4	16,6	1,4%
PRIMARY ELECTRICAL ENERGY AND OTHERS	0,0	0,0	-	0,1	0,1	-	0,9	0,9	-1,3%	0,4	0,4	-13,6%
4. NET IMPORTS (2)												
INLAND CONSUMPTION + BUNKER												
TOTAL	99,7%	98,9%		23,4%	18,7%		96,0%	95,2%		2,5%	6,1%	
AMONG WHICH :												
PETROLEUM	44,8%	48,1%		40,8%	40,9%		78,0%	80,3%		-5,2%	-3,0%	
5. CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN KG OF OIL EQUIVALENT												
GROSS INLAND CONSUMPTION	9334	-		4437	-		1483	-		3652	-	

(1) Including the balance of foreign trade and stock changes of derived products.

(2) Imports minus exports.

(3) Including recovered products.